Galbraith

Annex 1N – Woodland Report

Section 4 - Glenquoich

Contents

- 1. Woodland Characteristics
- 2. Development Requirements
- 3. Wind Blow Risk
- 4. Woodland Management Impact
- 5. Mitigation Opportunities
 - a. Restructuring
 - b. Restocking
- 6. Net Effect/Summary
- 7. Compensatory planting

Figures

Figure 1 – Glenquoich Location Plan

Figure 2a – Operational Corridor Felling Requirements BF183 - BF195

Figure 2b – Operational Corridor Felling Requirements BF208 - BF224

Figure 2c – Operational Corridor Felling Requirements BF225 - 233

Figure 3a-c – Glenquoich Restock Plan



1. Woodland Characteristics

Glenquoich Woodland is owned by Wester Glenquoich Estate. The woodland is accessed from the unclassified Loch Hourn Road, approximately 23 miles west of Invergarry (see **Figure 1 - Glenquoich Location Plan**). The native woodland has upland birch (W4) as its principal species. The proposed OHL alignment affects the woodland between towers BF183-BF188, BF194-BF195, BF208-BF211, BF221-BF224, BF225-BF227 and BF231-BF233.

The woodland has no active management plan.

Towers BF183-BF188

Mature upland birch woodland (W4). The woodland is recorded on the Ancient Woodland Inventory (AWI) as Ancient of semi-natural origin. A historical planting scheme was planted in 2005, and is a mix of Scots pine and native broadleaves. The extent of open ground with sporadic small trees negates the possibility of timber harvesting. Low ground pressure mulching is recommended.



Mature upland birch woodland W4

Towers BF194-BF195

Mature upland birch woodland (W4). The woodland is recorded on the AWI as Ancient of semi-natural origin. Scattered open habitat. The extent of open ground with sporadic small trees negates the possibility of timber harvesting. Low ground pressure mulching is recommended.



Scattered open habitat W4 woodland



Towers BF208-BF211

Historical planting scheme planted in 1994, and is a mix of Scots pine and native broadleaves. The extent of open ground with sporadic small trees negates the possibility of timber harvesting. Low ground pressure mulching is recommended.



Historic planting scheme.

Towers BF221-BF224

Lodgepole pine and Sitka spruce plantation. There is sporadic windblow within the northwest boundary. Additional felling would be required out with the OC, leading to the felling of the entire woodland. Scattered open woodland of Larch and Scots pine to the east. Due to the open habitat, no additional felling out with the OC would be required.



LP and SS Plantation



Larch and Scots pine woodland

Galbraith

Towers BF225-BF227

LP, SS and Larch plantation. There is wind throw damage through the lower section of the woodland running west to east. An additional area to the south of the OC would need to be removed to create a wind firm edge.



Mature LP,SS,L plantation, looking east.



Woodland edge, with significant wind throw damage.

Towers BF231-BF233

Mature upland birch and Scots pine woodland (W4/18). The woodland is recorded on the Ancient Woodland Inventory (AWI) as Ancient of semi-natural origin. Scattered open habitat of mature granny Scots pine opening up to the east.



Scattered open W18 woodland habitat



2. Development Requirements

A resilient OC of 40m in width either side of the OHL would be required throughout the commercial woodland. This would be reduced to 15 m in width either side of the OHL within the AWI area and increased to 30 m in width either side of the OHL within the semi-natural broadleaved area This allows for the widest part of the tower and an allowance for maintaining the necessary safety clearance distances.

The existing Kinlochourn Estate road would be utilised to access towers BF183-BF188. The unclassified Loch Hourn Road runs along the southern boundary of the woodlands allowing access to Towers BF194-BF195, BF208-BF211, BF221-BF224, BF225-BF227 and BF231-BF233.

Tree felling and extraction within the OC for Towers BF194-BF195, BF208-BF211, BF221-BF224, BF225-BF227 and BF231-BF233 would be able to utilise existing tracks, prior to any construction activity. The access road to towers BF183-BF188 is unsuitable for extraction so the trees would be felled to waste.

Stump removal and residue mulching would be required for the installation of access tracks within the OC and at each steel lattice tower, working areas would be formed and which would include a temporary crane pad.

3. Wind Blow Risk

There is a low-medium wind blow risk across much of the woodland (DAMS Score of 15). There are several tower spans within the commercial woodlands where the proposed OC opens a green edge to the prevailing wind necessitating additional felling out-with the OC to reach a stable edge (see **Figure 2a-c**).

In areas where the trees are smaller due to age or exposure then the wind blow risk is reduced along with the requirement for additional felling to wind firm boundaries.

4. Woodland Management Impact

The OHL within the commercial woodland would create additional challenges for the future management of the forest as it dissects existing management units and introduces an electrical hazard. The constraint associated with the electrical hazard would be reduced by regular maintenance of the OC which would avoid the incidences of "Red Zone" trees (reference FISA 804 "Electricity at Work: Forestry"). As part of construction works, dedicated crossing points will be discussed once the OHL has been constructed, thus ensuring safe future working within the woodland.

The total loss of Native Broadleaved woodland resulting from the proposed OHL in this woodland site is 4.7 hectares.



5. Mitigation Opportunities

The reduction in the OC within the AWI and broadleaved areas has reduced the impact on the native woodland within this area. The native upland birch and oak woodland is likely to regenerate into the OC in the vicinity of the OC post construction and present an opportunity to replace some of the woodland loss from tower/ line construction.

a. Restructuring

There is currently no active management plan for the woodland area. The proposed felling would have no impact on future works.

b. Restocking

Restocking would be carried out by the landowner in all areas out-with the OC with suitable species to continue the commercial viability of the forest. It is anticipated that native broadleaved regeneration is likely to occur within the OC from towers BF183-BF188, BF194-BF195, BF208-BF211 and BF231-BF233 due to the presence of mature birch and oak woodlands.

Any opportunity to restock within the OC would be discussed with the landowner following felling to link in with adjacent planned felling coupes where appropriate.

Refer to **Figure 3** for a plan showing the on-site restocking.

Operational Requirements
Gross area of OC felling required, undertaken
by the Applicant
Native woodland –. 0.83 ha
Gross area of OC felling required, undertaken
by the Applicant
Native woodland 0.09 ha
Gross area of OC felling required, undertaken
by the Applicant
Native woodland – Mulch. 3.2 ha
Gross area of OC felling required, undertaken
by the Applicant
Commercial woodland LP/SS/L– fell to windfirm
edge. 1.7 ha
Gross area of OC felling required, undertaken
by the Applicant
Commercial woodland LP/SS/L– fell to windfirm
edge. 0.37 ha
Gross area of OC felling required, undertaken
by the Applicant
Native Woodland 0.42ha
Accommodating 20 m buffer – 0.2 ha native
woodland to be felled.
Clear fell to windfirm edge – LP/SS/L – 1.63 ha

6. Net Effect/Summary

Galbraith

Compensatory Planting Options		
Potential onsite replacement planting/	0	
regeneration within OC		
Nett effect (Loss of Woodland)	6.8 ha	
Operational Works		
	Total Area (ha)	
Clear fell harvesting	6.6	
New Tracks	0.2	
Clear fell out with OC	1.63	
TOTAL	8.43	

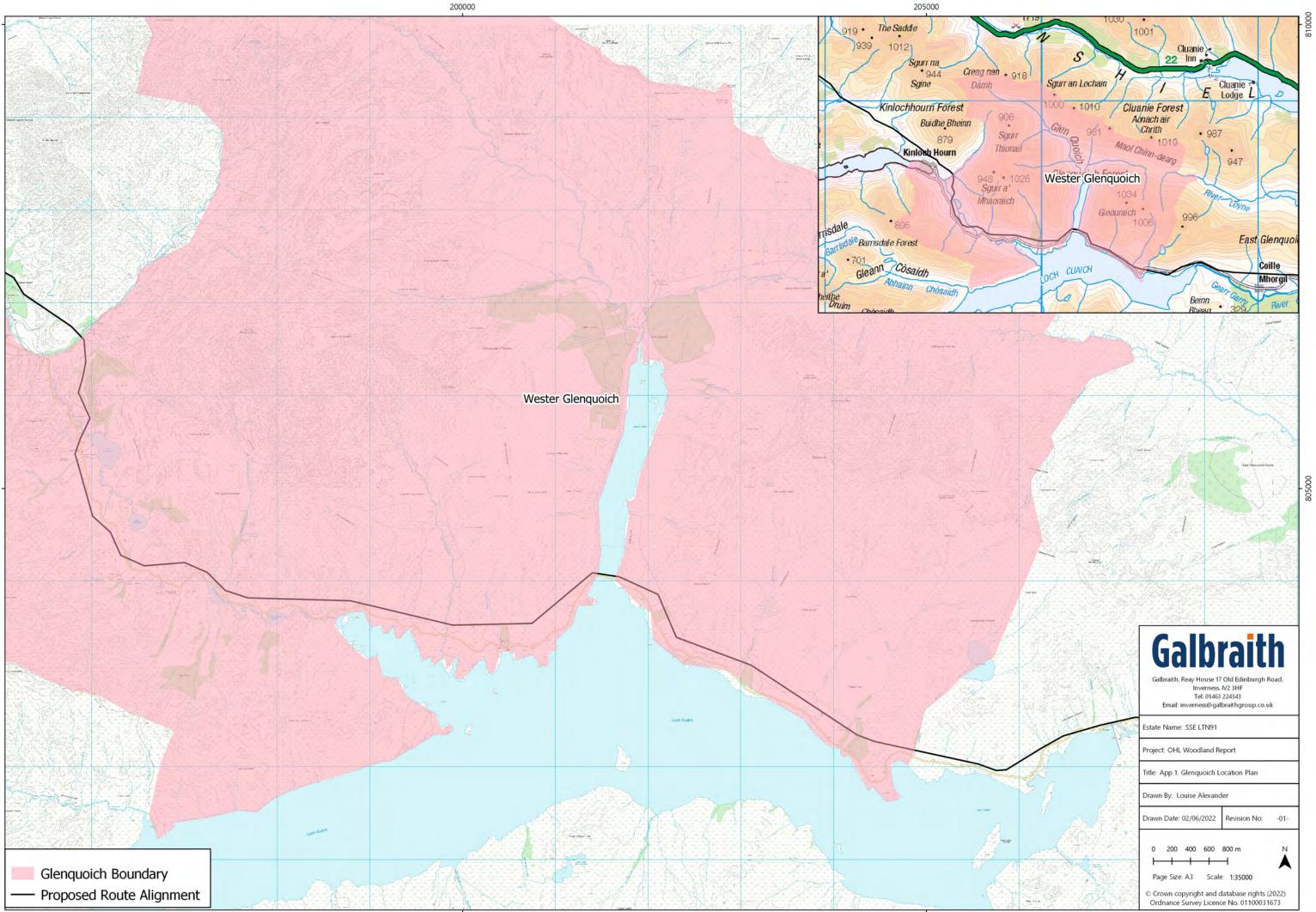
7. Compensatory Planting

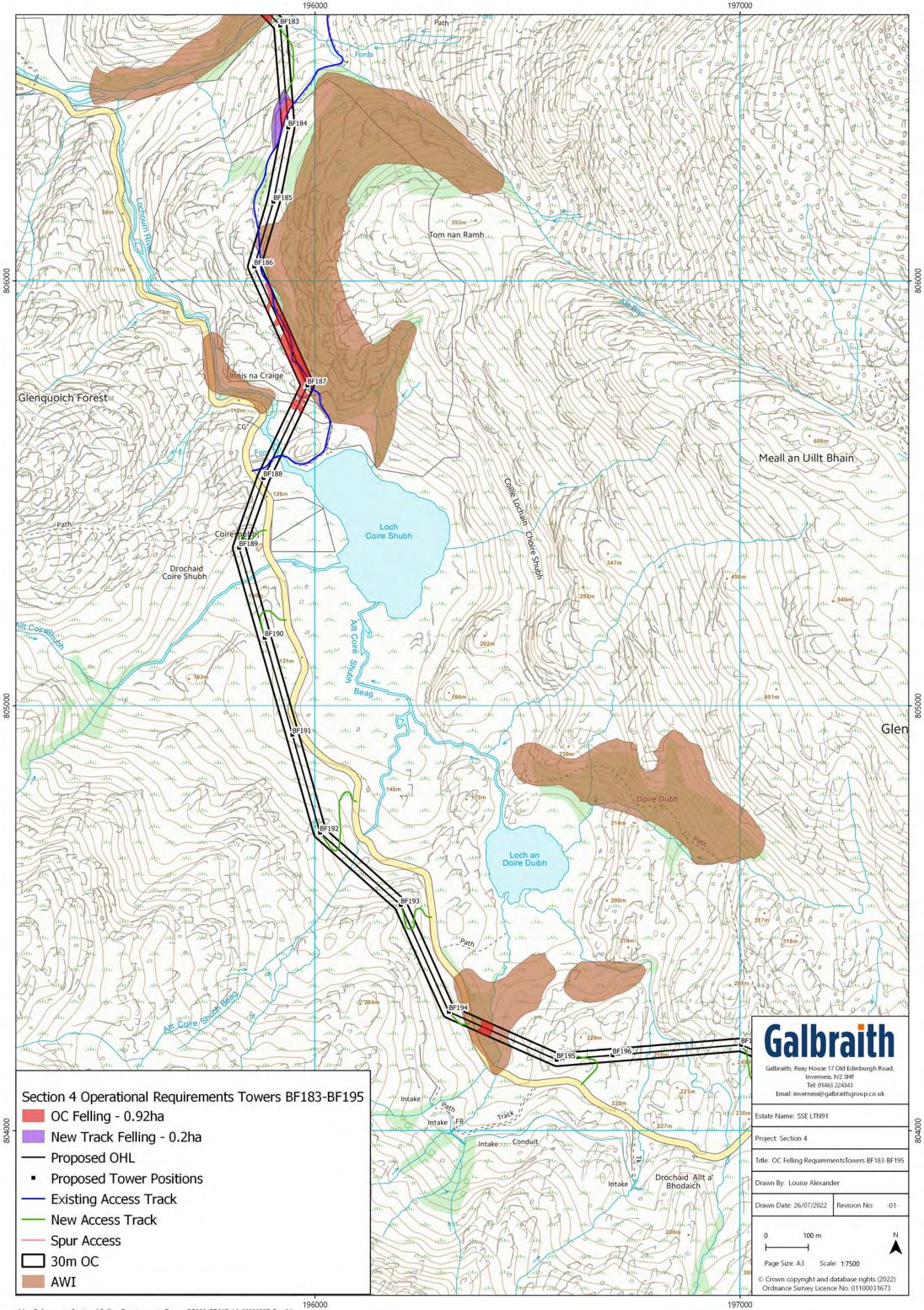
The total amount of net felling requiring compensation under the Control of Woodland Removal Policy is 6.8 ha.

In order to provide a greater balance limiting long term impacts on forestry interests it is proposed that the majority of this woodland loss is compensated via offsite compensatory planting. It is proposed that full details of the areas subject to this offsite compensatory planting is notified to Scottish Forestry prior to energising the OHL.

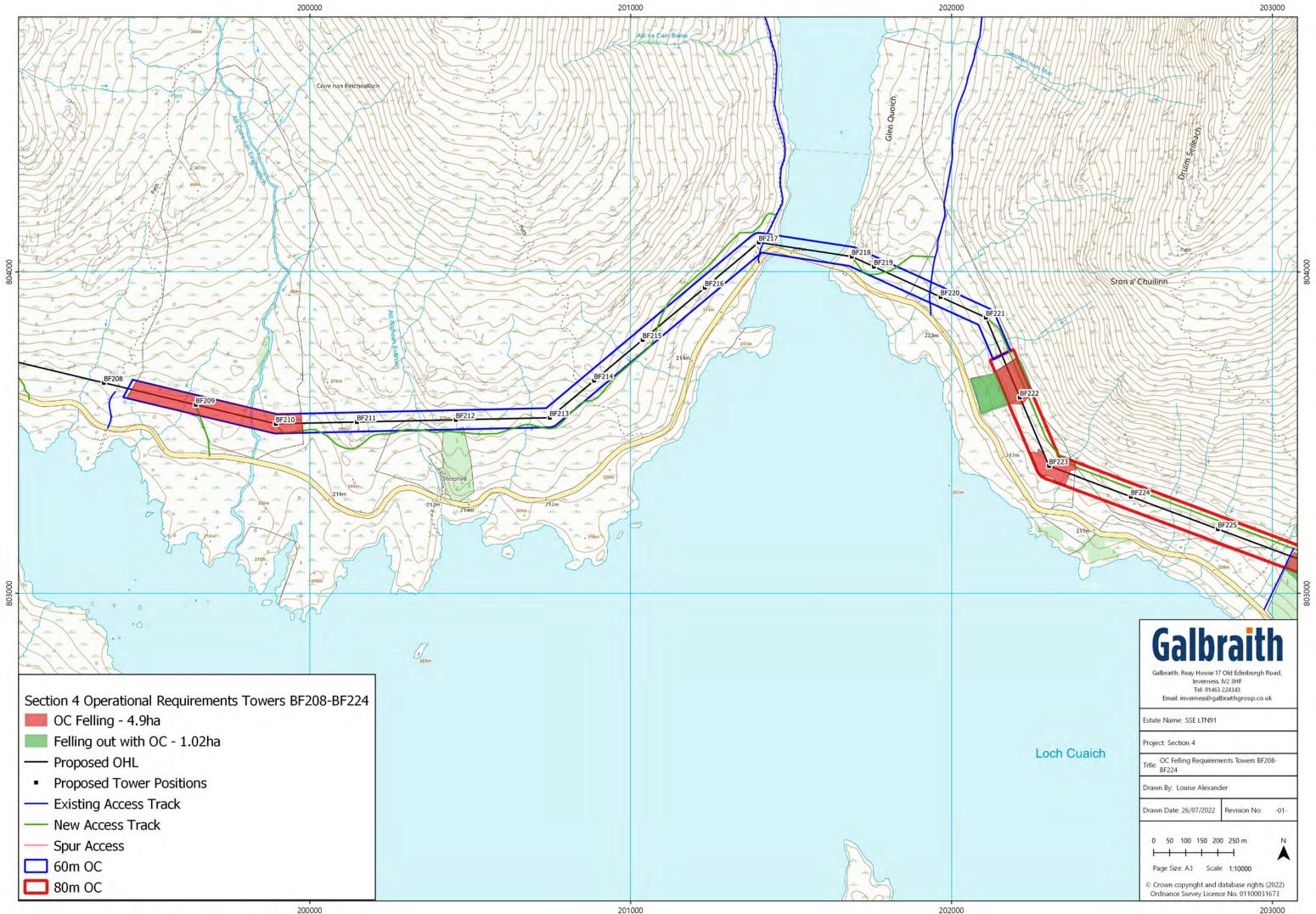
The dismantling of the existing 132 kV OHL could allow potential opportunities for compensatory planting where practical and in agreement with the landowner.



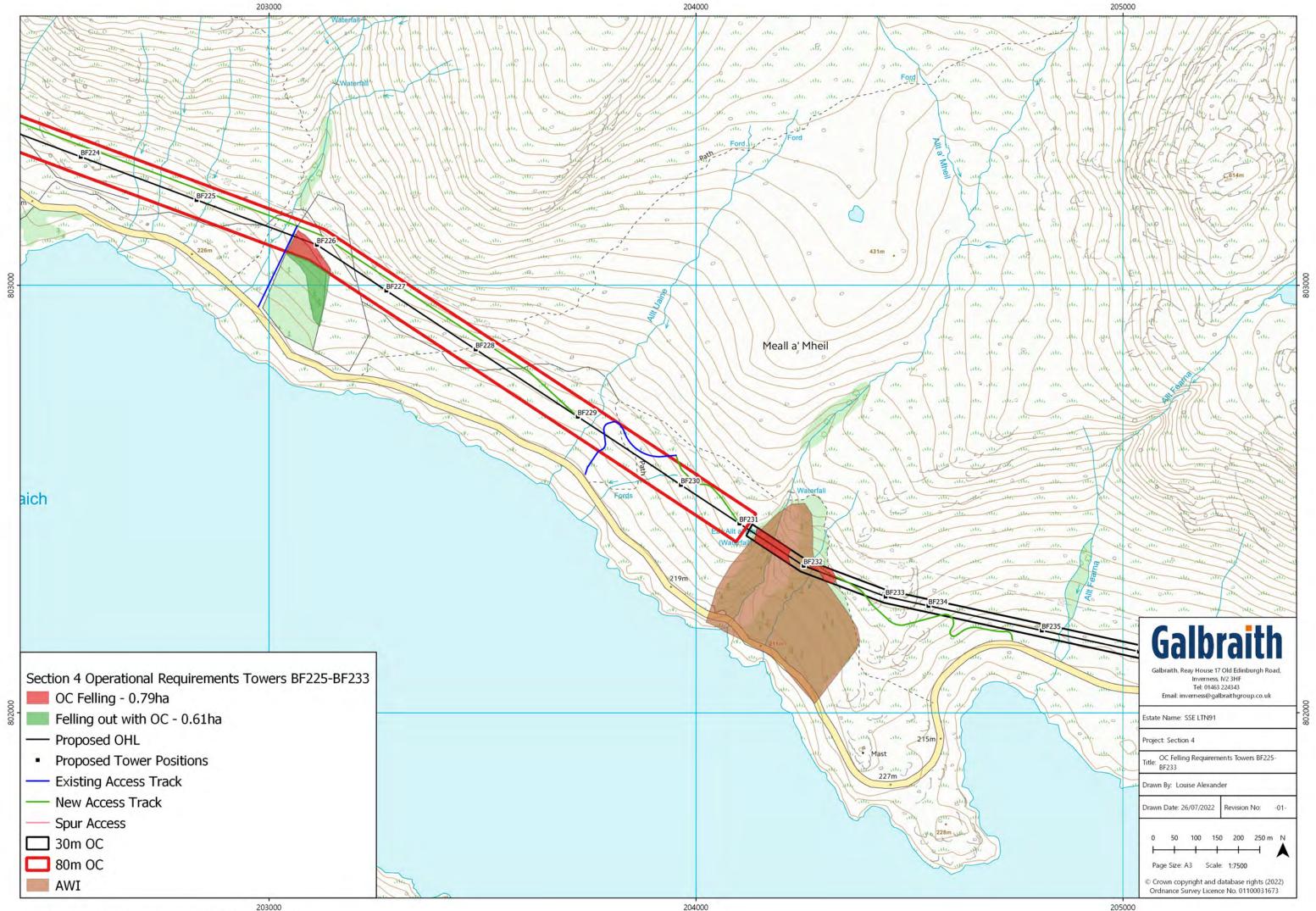




Map Reference: Section 4 Felling Requirements_Towers QB208-QB217_A3_20220527_Rev 01

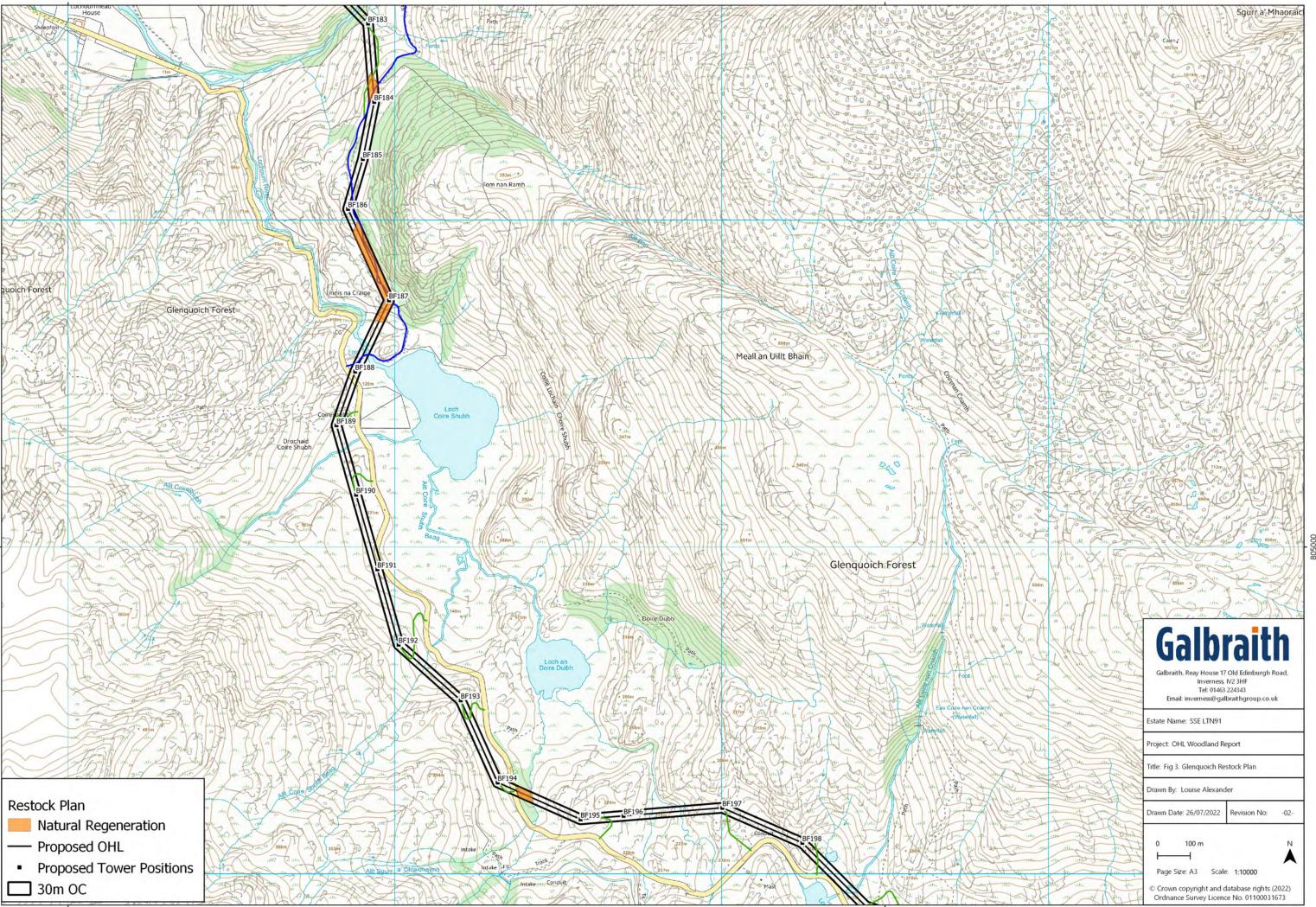


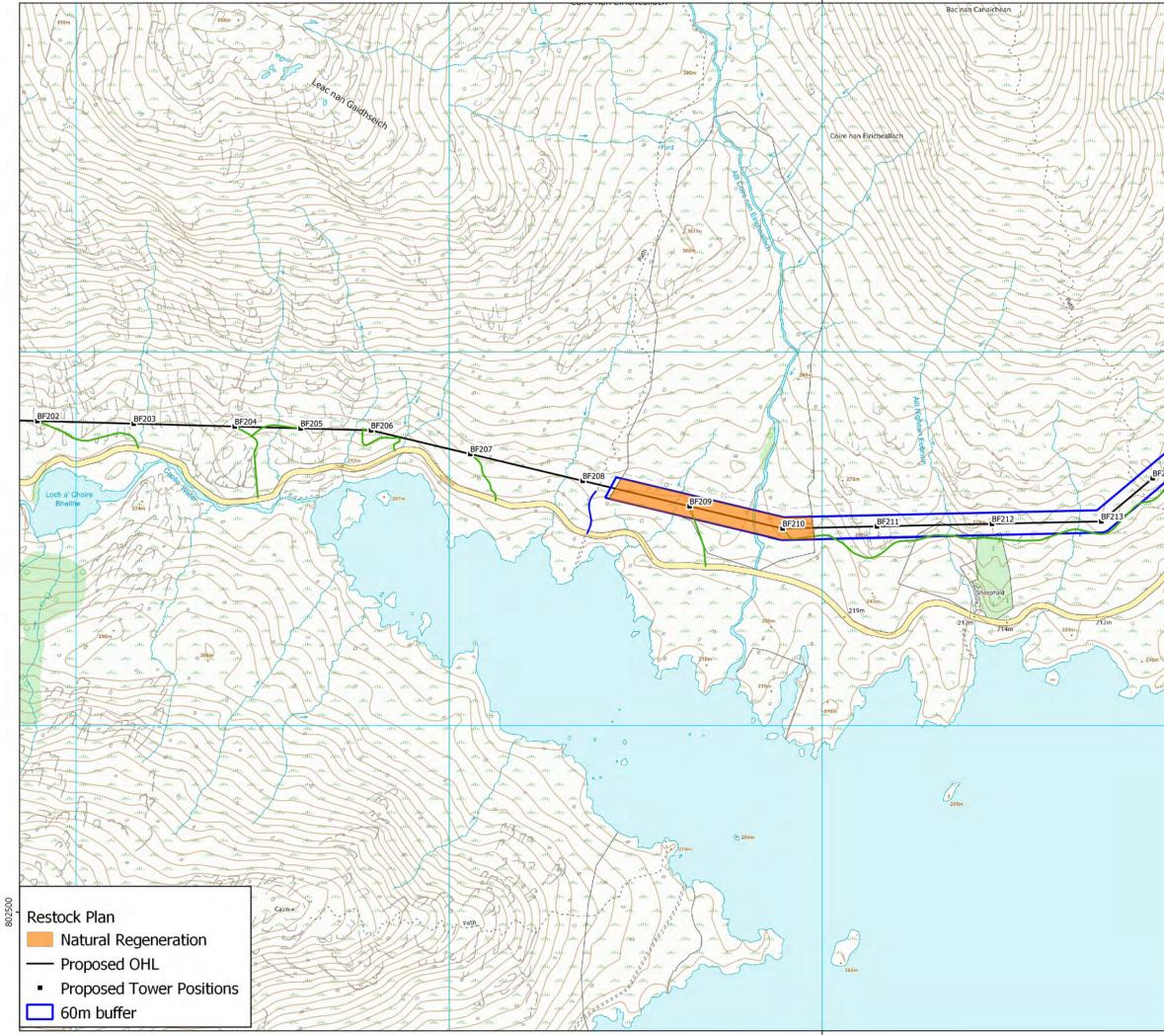
Map Reference: Section 4 Felling Requirements_Towers QB228-QB245_A3_20220527_Rev 01



Map Reference: Section 4 Felling Requirements_Towers QB247-QB255_A3_20220527_Rev 01







	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 1	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	<i>i</i> ,
	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
		BF217 BF218 BF219
	All and BE216 and All	
	BF215 and an 214m and a star and and a star and a star and a star and a star and a star and and a star and and and a star and and and and and and and and and and	ziam (1)
10 (= / = / = / = / = /		
ate ate		
0 10		
		Galbraith, Reay House 17 Old Edinburgh Road, Inverness, N2 3HF Tel: 01463 224343 Email: inverness@galbraithgroup.co.uk
		Estate Name: SSE LTN91
		Project: OHL Woodland Report
		Title: Fig 3. Glenquoich Restock Plan
		Drawn By: Louise Alexander
		Drawn Date: 26/07/2022 Revision No: -02-
		0 100 m N
		Page Size: A3 Scale: 1:10000 © Crown copyright and database rights (2022)
		Ordnance Survey Licence No. 01100031673



